

other if it is possible that Premier Clemenceau and Premier Lloyd George approved such a departure from all precedent. Italy is the first nation to challenge the President to a final fight on his interpretation of his principles as enunciated in his fourteen points, and from its shen the President has drawn the weapon which every one here knew he was holding in reserve against such a contingency from the first day of the Peace Conference.

Behind the President's move is the menace of action similar to that of Italy by Japan, which also has a secret treaty involved. The Italians, however, refuse to work with the Japanese.

It is obvious that the Peace Conference is threatened with a serious rupture on the eve of the arrival of the German delegates, and with Premier Clemenceau and Premier Lloyd George unable to repudiate the London pact the President was left to take the situation in his own hands. Some of the American delegates assert that the British and French Premiers are sympathetic with the President's view, hoping that he would extricate them from their predicament. In some quarters it is said that the President's statement to-day had their tacit approval, but he assumed the sole responsibility.

The French newspapers as a whole are standing by Italy, declaring that France should not desert her ally. It is known that the two Premiers made strenuous efforts in the last few days to induce Premier Orlando to compromise; what effort they made to get the President to modify his views is not known.

The President's statement indicates that he is unwilling to give the Italians Fiume or even Dalmatia, as he still believes strongly that the covenant of the League of Nations, including the disarmament clause, removes all necessity for the strategic frontiers upon which Italy's demands are based in part. The President's view of the security afforded by the league is not that which is held in most diplomatic circles here; to this extent these diplomats may be said to sympathize with Italy.

The action of the President is construed as a defense of the league and the fourteen points, which have been challenged by Italy. The attitude of the Italian people has not been clearly defined, but behind the President is the potential economic weapon, which the Americans believe cannot be ignored. If the Italian credits should be stopped Italy would be placed in a deplorable condition, yet Premier Orlando, knowing this, defied the President.

#### Italians Are Indignant.

The great dominating fact, however, which is recognized by all is that the American President has injected himself into the tangled affairs of southeastern Europe, wielding a new weapon which is certain to have far reaching consequences.

Italians in Paris are denouncing the President in bitter terms. They contend, and their belief is strongly emphasized by their diplomatic representatives here, that President Wilson has consented to a peace treaty which will give the British all that they have wanted, and has made many compromises for the benefit of the French, including the latest plan for an alliance. They say they cannot understand, in view of these circumstances, why the President should interpret the fourteen points as an absolute bar to their Adriatic claims.

Complaint is made by the Italians that the British in the Peace Conference have obtained Egypt, Mesopotamia, Palestine, the German African colonies, the destruction of the German fleet, the removal of the German mercantile fleet as a rival, and in their bargaining with President Wilson they have succeeded in having the "freedom of the seas" put into the heap of discarded principles.

#### British Diplomats Accused.

The Italians do not hesitate to call the treaty the "British Peace Treaty," the foundations of which, they say, were laid very skillfully by British diplomats in the London conferences with President Wilson last December. This shows merely how high Italian feeling is running and the mistake the President made in thinking that Premier Orlando and Baron Sonnino could not persist in their territorial demands because the Italian people were more interested in the League of Nations.

On the other side are the demands of the Jugo-Slavs for a free economic outlet on the Adriatic, which they say is afforded only by Fiume, and this has been upheld by the American experts of the House mission. The President's stand upon the Fiume question is said to be based largely on the findings of those experts.

Italy's withdrawal from the Peace Conference, the Americans insist, could not affect the peace treaty with Germany.

#### Italy Would Be Free Agent.

Italy would be left to make her own peace with Germany, which the Italians say they are ready to do if necessary by asking for a declaration by the Italian Parliament that the war with Germany is ended and the old commercial treaties with that power reestablished. Under these treaties the Germans had many advantages, which they are eager to obtain again.

By leaving the conference Italy would deprive herself of the privilege of being a charter member of the League of Nations and a member of the Executive Council. The Italians do not seem to attach much importance to this, but back of it is the Adriatic question, and back of that the Balkans would be left in danger, making the Peace Conference seem almost a failure.

## CALLS PARIS CENTRE OF ITALY'S POLICIES

Correspondent Says Opinions Formed in France Are Sent to Rome.

#### ORLANDO SEES 2 DANGERS

Editor Defends Wilson in Censored Article on Dalmatian Deadlock.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN and the Public Ledger.

PARIS, April 23.—It is clearly evident that the dogged insistence of the Italian delegation in regard to Fiume is due to the international situation in Italy and the fear of Premier Orlando that his Government be overthrown if he returns "empty handed" from Paris. As a matter of fact, he faces imminent danger, in any case, of being eliminated by the pressure of unsatisfied irredentists on the right and the radical, almost Bolshevik, labor elements on the left.

The connection between the unrest in northern Italy and the peace negotiations is made in a telegram from the special correspondent of the *Journal des Debats* in Rome, who, after referring to contradictory reports as to the origin of and responsibility for the uprising in Milan, says:

#### Changes in Italian Policy.

"It is there the oscillations of Italian policy are most noticeable. One day Italy is friendly toward France, another she is hostile. President Wilson almost as in the days of his famous visit to Italy. The Italians try to base their Fiume demands on the Wilson principles. Now certain phrases of the *Fourteen Points* are being quoted in an effort to show him that Italy has the same enemies as he."

A similar view on the Adriatic deadlock is taken by M. Gauvain, editor of the *Journal des Debats*, who in a heavily censored editorial defends President Wilson's attitude and blames the Italian Government for having dangled before the people the territorial gains which he considers are unjustly claimed. He says:

"President Wilson refuses to accept the stipulations of the secret treaty of April 3, 1915. He is acting within his rights and in accordance with full justice. He is acting also in the true interests of Italy, because the territorial stories she annexed on the Dalmatian coast the more her general situation will be weakened. It is Rome against Italy."

#### Praise for Dalmatians.

"To have encouraged the Italian people to demand fantastically territories which will force her to maintain her army on a war footing, to have encouraged her to demand a revision of the 1915 treaty, is far superior to a great part of the Italian kingdom, like the negro and redskins of the people, the territorial gains which he considers are unjustly claimed. He says:

"President Wilson is not intimately concerned in the London pact; America was not in the war when it was signed, and therefore was not a party to it. President Wilson accordingly regards it as of no consequence in comparison with the preservation of those exalted principles for which he is endangering the chances of the conference arriving at a definite result."

It is plain from Italy's attitude that she will not relinquish her claims. We hope it is equally clear that her colleagues will not raise the extravagant and fantastic demands of an impossible dream. We must not forget that if Italy refuses to sign the treaty she renders the instrument nugatory on the basis of the treaty of London forbidding a separate peace.

"This vital factor resolves itself into the acceptance of one of three expedients. Either President Wilson must give way, or he must conclude a separate peace, or the conference must fail."

By far the greater part of the opinion both in London and in the provinces holds that the Italians are too grasping and too determined to benefit themselves at the expense of the Jugo-Slavs. It is hoped that Premier Lloyd George will be able to find some ground on which the divergent elements can be brought together.

The *Evening Standard* sympathizes to some extent with the Italians. It says: "After all her sufferings and disappointments Italy naturally expects a reward and her ministers dare not face the Italian nation unless they get what the Italians have been fighting and disporting in the Adriatic for years; but here they come in contact with the true mind which is more willing to be just to an enemy than to a friend."

"This mind is willing to consent to all sorts of fantastic arrangements which are likely to keep contentions alive and breed future wars. Italy suspects a neutralized export or a guaranteed corridor; she knows that such arrangements are not satisfactory. She points out that the Jugo-Slavs were forced to do without Fiume when the Austrians had it. The worst possible solution would be that which left the Italians smarting under a sense of injustice."

## LONDON OPINION ON STATEMENT DIVIDED

Liberal Journals Blame Italians While Tories Criticize Wilson.

#### FEAR RESULTS ON PEACE

The "Globe" Says President Has No Duty to Honor London Pact.

Special Wireless Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, April 23.—Two opinions are expressed by the London newspapers in regard to the Italian crisis in the Peace Conference in Paris. The Liberal journals blame the Italians for exaggerating their demands and seeking to grasp territory beyond reasonable reach, while the Tory papers, as usual, criticize President Wilson's viewpoint and blame him for blocking the proceedings.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, which expresses the Liberal viewpoint, says: "Italian opinion, which took favorable views of compromise so long as the war had not been won, since the armistice has shown an uncompromising spirit. The Jugo-Slavs, with the exuberance of youth, also are inclined to exaggerate their rights, although they are ready to accept arbitration."

"Italy holds France and England to the London treaty, which has a provision that would give her control of Dalmatia. Unsatisfied with this, she demands also the port of Fiume, which is not included in the agreement, with the result that the Slav hinterland would be left without any real outlet to the sea."

The French and British Governments will honor their bond if the Italian want to show regard for the interests of a great neighboring community or for a future world's peace, but if Italy insists upon the full measure of her treaty rights it would seem all the more important that the Jugo-Slavs should have chief consideration in whatever remains for disposal."

"Italy cannot claim to override self-determination in one area to extract the fullest profits from it in another. Her demand for security against a hostile naval power in the Adriatic is uncontested, but the demand has gone far beyond that standard."

The reactionary opinion is set forth in the *Evening Globe* which says: "President Wilson is not intimately concerned in the London pact; America was not in the war when it was signed, and therefore was not a party to it. President Wilson accordingly regards it as of no consequence in comparison with the preservation of those exalted principles for which he is endangering the chances of the conference arriving at a definite result."

It is plain from Italy's attitude that she will not relinquish her claims. We hope it is equally clear that her colleagues will not raise the extravagant and fantastic demands of an impossible dream. We must not forget that if Italy refuses to sign the treaty she renders the instrument nugatory on the basis of the treaty of London forbidding a separate peace.

"This vital factor resolves itself into the acceptance of one of three expedients. Either President Wilson must give way, or he must conclude a separate peace, or the conference must fail."

By far the greater part of the opinion both in London and in the provinces holds that the Italians are too grasping and too determined to benefit themselves at the expense of the Jugo-Slavs. It is hoped that Premier Lloyd George will be able to find some ground on which the divergent elements can be brought together.

The *Evening Standard* sympathizes to some extent with the Italians. It says: "After all her sufferings and disappointments Italy naturally expects a reward and her ministers dare not face the Italian nation unless they get what the Italians have been fighting and disporting in the Adriatic for years; but here they come in contact with the true mind which is more willing to be just to an enemy than to a friend."

"This mind is willing to consent to all sorts of fantastic arrangements which are likely to keep contentions alive and breed future wars. Italy suspects a neutralized export or a guaranteed corridor; she knows that such arrangements are not satisfactory. She points out that the Jugo-Slavs were forced to do without Fiume when the Austrians had it. The worst possible solution would be that which left the Italians smarting under a sense of injustice."

## POPULAR SUPPORT SOUGHT BY WILSON

Appeal Believed to Aim at Public Sentiment.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The immediate object of President Wilson's public statement in Paris regarding Italy's claims is believed here to be to bring the pressure of French, British and American opinion to bear against the Italian contentions. Whatever advantage the President may hope to derive from Italian public opinion is discounted here in advance, although admittedly some of the radical and opposition elements in Italy may be stirred by the appeal, but as there elements are made up mostly of Socialists and near Bolsheviks the less effect they have on Italian affairs the better for all concerned, according to Italian spokesmen.

Yet a pronounced stand by the British, French and American press, if it sides with the President, may have an effect on the Italian people and the Italian leaders. So far it is difficult to forecast just how genuine the support for the President will be. The prediction is that France will give more support than Great Britain.

The Jugo-Slavs here are celebrating in honor of the President's public statement, which they hail as a death blow to the Italian aspirations as announced by Italy's leaders. In a statement issued to-night by Victor M. Yovanovitch, director of the official information bureau of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, said:

"The first and frank declaration of President Wilson has made an excellent impression in Jugo-Slav circles in the United States. I need not refer to the enthusiasm with which the declaration of President Wilson has given us."

"But I will go even further and say that the Italians too owe him a debt of gratitude, as he has saved their status from taking a decision which would have compromised irrevocably the future peace of the world. This will be clear to every intelligent Italian, once the situation in Bremen also has become serious. Advice received here says that a state of siege has been proclaimed by the Senate and that the publication of all newspapers, pamphlets and placards has been prohibited. Private persons are not allowed to use the telephone or the telegraph, letters are being censored, and the restaurants, theatres, motion picture houses and schools have been ordered closed."

The regulations also provide that no one shall be permitted to leave the city. The situation in Bremen also has become serious. Advice received here says that a state of siege has been proclaimed by the Senate and that the publication of all newspapers, pamphlets and placards has been prohibited. Private persons are not allowed to use the telephone or the telegraph, letters are being censored, and the restaurants, theatres, motion picture houses and schools have been ordered closed."

The regulations also provide that no one shall be permitted to leave the city. The situation in Bremen also has become serious. Advice received here says that a state of siege has been proclaimed by the Senate and that the publication of all newspapers, pamphlets and placards has been prohibited. Private persons are not allowed to use the telephone or the telegraph, letters are being censored, and the restaurants, theatres, motion picture houses and schools have been ordered closed."

The regulations also provide that no one shall be permitted to leave the city. The situation in Bremen also has become serious. Advice received here says that a state of siege has been proclaimed by the Senate and that the publication of all newspapers, pamphlets and placards has been prohibited. Private persons are not allowed to use the telephone or the telegraph, letters are being censored, and the restaurants, theatres, motion picture houses and schools have been ordered closed."

The regulations also provide that no one shall be permitted to leave the city. The situation in Bremen also has become serious. Advice received here says that a state of siege has been proclaimed by the Senate and that the publication of all newspapers, pamphlets and placards has been prohibited. Private persons are not allowed to use the telephone or the telegraph, letters are being censored, and the restaurants, theatres, motion picture houses and schools have been ordered closed."

The regulations also provide that no one shall be permitted to leave the city. The situation in Bremen also has become serious. Advice received here says that a state of siege has been proclaimed by the Senate and that the publication of all newspapers, pamphlets and placards has been prohibited. Private persons are not allowed to use the telephone or the telegraph, letters are being censored, and the restaurants, theatres, motion picture houses and schools have been ordered closed."

The regulations also provide that no one shall be permitted to leave the city. The situation in Bremen also has become serious. Advice received here says that a state of siege has been proclaimed by the Senate and that the publication of all newspapers, pamphlets and placards has been prohibited. Private persons are not allowed to use the telephone or the telegraph, letters are being censored, and the restaurants, theatres, motion picture houses and schools have been ordered closed."

The regulations also provide that no one shall be permitted to leave the city. The situation in Bremen also has become serious. Advice received here says that a state of siege has been proclaimed by the Senate and that the publication of all newspapers, pamphlets and placards has been prohibited. Private persons are not allowed to use the telephone or the telegraph, letters are being censored, and the restaurants, theatres, motion picture houses and schools have been ordered closed."

The regulations also provide that no one shall be permitted to leave the city. The situation in Bremen also has become serious. Advice received here says that a state of siege has been proclaimed by the Senate and that the publication of all newspapers, pamphlets and placards has been prohibited. Private persons are not allowed to use the telephone or the telegraph, letters are being censored, and the restaurants, theatres, motion picture houses and schools have been ordered closed."

The regulations also provide that no one shall be permitted to leave the city. The situation in Bremen also has become serious. Advice received here says that a state of siege has been proclaimed by the Senate and that the publication of all newspapers, pamphlets and placards has been prohibited. Private persons are not allowed to use the telephone or the telegraph, letters are being censored, and the restaurants, theatres, motion picture houses and schools have been ordered closed."

The regulations also provide that no one shall be permitted to leave the city. The situation in Bremen also has become serious. Advice received here says that a state of siege has been proclaimed by the Senate and that the publication of all newspapers, pamphlets and placards has been prohibited. Private persons are not allowed to use the telephone or the telegraph, letters are being censored, and the restaurants, theatres, motion picture houses and schools have been ordered closed."

The regulations also provide that no one shall be permitted to leave the city. The situation in Bremen also has become serious. Advice received here says that a state of siege has been proclaimed by the Senate and that the publication of all newspapers, pamphlets and placards has been prohibited. Private persons are not allowed to use the telephone or the telegraph, letters are being censored, and the restaurants, theatres, motion picture houses and schools have been ordered closed."

The regulations also provide that no one shall be permitted to leave the city. The situation in Bremen also has become serious. Advice received here says that a state of siege has been proclaimed by the Senate and that the publication of all newspapers, pamphlets and placards has been prohibited. Private persons are not allowed to use the telephone or the telegraph, letters are being censored, and the restaurants, theatres, motion picture houses and schools have been ordered closed."

The regulations also provide that no one shall be permitted to leave the city. The situation in Bremen also has become serious. Advice received here says that a state of siege has been proclaimed by the Senate and that the publication of all newspapers, pamphlets and placards has been prohibited. Private persons are not allowed to use the telephone or the telegraph, letters are being censored, and the restaurants, theatres, motion picture houses and schools have been ordered closed."

The regulations also provide that no one shall be permitted to leave the city. The situation in Bremen also has become serious. Advice received here says that a state of siege has been proclaimed by the Senate and that the publication of all newspapers, pamphlets and placards has been prohibited. Private persons are not allowed to use the telephone or the telegraph, letters are being censored, and the restaurants, theatres, motion picture houses and schools have been ordered closed."

The regulations also provide that no one shall be permitted to leave the city. The situation in Bremen also has become serious. Advice received here says that a state of siege has been proclaimed by the Senate and that the publication of all newspapers, pamphlets and placards has been prohibited. Private persons are not allowed to use the telephone or the telegraph, letters are being censored, and the restaurants, theatres, motion picture houses and schools have been ordered closed."

The regulations also provide that no one shall be permitted to leave the city. The situation in Bremen also has become serious. Advice received here says that a state of siege has been proclaimed by the Senate and that the publication of all newspapers, pamphlets and placards has been prohibited. Private persons are not allowed to use the telephone or the telegraph, letters are being censored, and the restaurants, theatres, motion picture houses and schools have been ordered closed."

The regulations also provide that no one shall be permitted to leave the city. The situation in Bremen also has become serious. Advice received here says that a state of siege has been proclaimed by the Senate and that the publication of all newspapers, pamphlets and placards has been prohibited. Private persons are not allowed to use the telephone or the telegraph, letters are being censored, and the restaurants, theatres, motion picture houses and schools have been ordered closed."

The regulations also provide that no one shall be permitted to leave the city. The situation in Bremen also has become serious. Advice received here says that a state of siege has been proclaimed by the Senate and that the publication of all newspapers, pamphlets and placards has been prohibited. Private persons are not allowed to use the telephone or the telegraph, letters are being censored, and the restaurants, theatres, motion picture houses and schools have been ordered closed."

The regulations also provide that no one shall be permitted to leave the city. The situation in Bremen also has become serious. Advice received here says that a state of siege has been proclaimed by the Senate and that the publication of all newspapers, pamphlets and placards has been prohibited. Private persons are not allowed to use the telephone or the telegraph, letters are being censored, and the restaurants, theatres, motion picture houses and schools have been ordered closed."

## SIEGE PROCLAIMED IN GERMAN PORTS

Rigid Precautions Taken in Hamburg and Bremen to Check Disorder.

#### CLASHES IN THE SUBURBS

Volunteers Replace Strikers in Unloading Food Ships Arriving From America.

COPENHAGEN, April 23.—A state of siege has been proclaimed in the important German port of Hamburg and the suburbs of Altona and Wandbeck, according to advices received here from Hamburg.

In consequence of the disturbances in Hamburg the police have received orders to shoot immediately persons carrying arms, plundering or fighting against the national police.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, April 23 (delayed).—There have been serious disturbances at Hamburg during the week end. A mob plundered the harbor quarter and clashed with the police, several persons being killed and wounded. A despatch to *Vorwarts* says there was a "regular battle" in the suburb of St. Pauli, west of the city, on Saturday. A policeman was killed and several others were wounded, but the rioters suffered worse than the officers.

The rioting was renewed to-day, arms being distributed to mobs in St. Pauli. Several police depots were attacked and one was captured by the mobs. The situation in Bremen also has become serious. Advice received here says that a state of siege has been proclaimed by the Senate and that the publication of all newspapers, pamphlets and placards has been prohibited. Private persons are not allowed to use the telephone or the telegraph, letters are being censored, and the restaurants, theatres, motion picture houses and schools have been ordered closed."

The regulations also provide that no one shall be permitted to leave the city. The situation in Bremen also has become serious. Advice received here says that a state of siege has been proclaimed by the Senate and that the publication of all newspapers, pamphlets and placards has been prohibited. Private persons are not allowed to use the telephone or the telegraph, letters are being censored, and the restaurants, theatres, motion picture houses and schools have been ordered closed."

The regulations also provide that no one shall be permitted to leave the city. The situation in Bremen also has become serious. Advice received here says that a state of siege has been proclaimed by the Senate and that the publication of all newspapers, pamphlets and placards has been prohibited. Private persons are not allowed to use the telephone or the telegraph, letters are being censored, and the restaurants, theatres, motion picture houses and schools have been ordered closed."

The regulations also provide that no one shall be permitted to leave the city. The situation in Bremen also has become serious. Advice received here says that a state of siege has been proclaimed by the Senate and that the publication of all newspapers, pamphlets and placards has been prohibited. Private persons are not allowed to use the telephone or the telegraph, letters are being censored, and the restaurants, theatres, motion picture houses and schools have been ordered closed."

The regulations also provide that no one shall be permitted to leave the city. The situation in Bremen also has become serious. Advice received here says that a state of siege has been proclaimed by the Senate and that the publication of all newspapers, pamphlets and placards has been prohibited. Private persons are not allowed to use the telephone or the telegraph, letters are being censored, and the restaurants, theatres, motion picture houses and schools have been ordered closed."

The regulations also provide that no one shall be permitted to leave the city. The situation in Bremen also has become serious. Advice received here says that a state of siege has been proclaimed by the Senate and that the publication of all newspapers, pamphlets and placards has been prohibited. Private persons are not allowed to use the telephone or the telegraph, letters are being censored, and the restaurants, theatres, motion picture houses and schools have been ordered closed."

The regulations also provide that no one shall be permitted to leave the city. The situation in Bremen also has become serious. Advice received here says that a state of siege has been proclaimed by the Senate and that the publication of all newspapers, pamphlets and placards has been prohibited. Private persons are not allowed to use the telephone or the telegraph, letters are being censored, and the restaurants, theatres, motion picture houses and schools have been ordered closed."

The regulations also provide that no one shall be permitted to leave the city. The situation in Bremen also has become serious. Advice received here says that a state of siege has been proclaimed by the Senate and that the publication of all newspapers, pamphlets and placards has been prohibited. Private persons are not allowed to use the telephone or the telegraph, letters are being censored, and the restaurants, theatres, motion picture houses and schools have been ordered closed."

The regulations also provide that no one shall be permitted to leave the city. The situation in Bremen also has become serious. Advice received here says that a state of siege has been proclaimed by the Senate and that the publication of all newspapers, pamphlets and placards has been prohibited. Private persons are not allowed to use the telephone or the telegraph, letters are being censored, and the restaurants, theatres, motion picture houses and schools have been ordered closed."

The regulations also provide that no one shall be permitted to leave the city. The situation in Bremen also has become serious. Advice received here says that a state of siege has been proclaimed by the Senate and that the publication of all newspapers, pamphlets and placards has been prohibited. Private persons are not allowed to use the telephone or the telegraph, letters are being censored, and the restaurants, theatres, motion picture houses and schools have been ordered closed."

The regulations also provide that no one shall be permitted to leave the city. The situation in Bremen also has become serious. Advice received here says that a state of siege has been proclaimed by the Senate and that the publication of all newspapers, pamphlets and placards has been prohibited. Private persons are not allowed to use the telephone or the telegraph, letters are being censored, and the restaurants, theatres, motion picture houses and schools have been ordered closed."

The regulations also provide that no one shall be permitted to leave the city. The situation in Bremen also has become serious. Advice received here says that a state of siege has been proclaimed by the Senate and that the publication of all newspapers, pamphlets and placards has been prohibited. Private persons are not allowed to use the telephone or the telegraph, letters are being censored, and the restaurants, theatres, motion picture houses and schools have been ordered closed."

The regulations also provide that no one shall be permitted to leave the city. The situation in Bremen also has become serious. Advice received here says that a state of siege has been proclaimed by the Senate and that the publication of all newspapers, pamphlets and placards has been prohibited. Private persons are not allowed to use the telephone or the telegraph, letters are being censored, and the restaurants, theatres, motion picture houses and schools have been ordered closed."

The regulations also provide that no one shall be permitted to leave the city. The situation in Bremen also has become serious. Advice received here says that a state of siege has been proclaimed by the Senate and that the publication of all newspapers, pamphlets and placards has been prohibited. Private persons are not allowed to use the telephone or the telegraph, letters are being censored, and the restaurants, theatres, motion picture houses and schools have been ordered closed."

The regulations also provide that no one shall be permitted to leave the city. The situation in Bremen also has become serious. Advice received here says that a state of siege has been proclaimed by the Senate and that the publication of all newspapers, pamphlets and placards has been prohibited. Private persons are not allowed to use the telephone or the telegraph, letters are being censored, and the restaurants, theatres, motion picture houses and schools have been ordered closed."

The regulations also provide that no one shall be permitted to leave the city. The situation in Bremen also has become serious. Advice received here says that a state of siege has been proclaimed by the Senate and that the publication of all newspapers, pamphlets and placards has been prohibited. Private persons are not allowed to use the telephone or the telegraph, letters are being censored, and the restaurants, theatres, motion picture houses and schools have been ordered closed."

The regulations also provide that no one shall be permitted to leave the city. The situation in Bremen also has become serious. Advice received here says that a state of siege has been proclaimed by the Senate and that the publication of all newspapers, pamphlets and placards has been prohibited. Private persons are not allowed to use the telephone or the telegraph, letters are being censored, and the restaurants, theatres, motion picture houses and schools have been ordered closed."

The regulations also provide that no one shall be permitted to leave the city. The situation in Bremen also has become serious. Advice received here says that a state of siege has been proclaimed by the Senate and that the publication of all newspapers, pamphlets and placards has been prohibited. Private persons are not allowed to use the telephone or the telegraph, letters are being censored, and the restaurants, theatres, motion picture houses and schools have been ordered closed."

The regulations also provide that no one shall be permitted to leave the city. The situation in Bremen also has become serious. Advice received here says that a state of siege has been proclaimed by the Senate and that the publication of all newspapers, pamphlets and placards has been prohibited. Private persons are not allowed to use the telephone or the telegraph, letters are being censored, and the restaurants, theatres, motion picture houses and schools have been ordered closed."

The regulations also provide that no one shall be permitted to leave the city. The situation in Bremen also has become serious. Advice received here says that a state of siege has been proclaimed by the Senate and that the publication of all newspapers, pamphlets and placards has been prohibited. Private persons are not allowed to use the telephone or the telegraph, letters are being censored, and the restaurants, theatres, motion picture houses and schools have been ordered closed."

The regulations also provide that no one shall be permitted to leave the city. The situation in Bremen also has become serious. Advice received here says that a state of siege has been proclaimed by the Senate and that the publication of all newspapers, pamphlets and placards has been prohibited. Private persons are not allowed to use the telephone or the telegraph, letters are being censored, and the restaurants, theatres, motion picture houses and schools have been ordered closed."

The regulations also provide that no one shall be permitted to leave the city. The situation in Bremen also has become serious. Advice received here says that a state of siege has been proclaimed by the Senate and that the publication of all newspapers, pamphlets and placards has been prohibited. Private persons are not allowed to use the telephone or the telegraph, letters are being censored, and the restaurants, theatres, motion picture houses and schools have been ordered closed."

The regulations also provide that no one shall be permitted to leave the city. The situation in Bremen also has become serious. Advice received here says that a state of siege has been proclaimed by the Senate and that the publication of all newspapers, pamphlets and placards has been prohibited. Private persons are not allowed to use the telephone or the telegraph, letters are being censored, and the restaurants, theatres, motion picture houses and schools have been ordered closed."

## GERMANY WILL NOT SIGN, SAYS HARDEN

Continued from First Page.

the pretext, under foreign domination for any period of time. Any plan that, after the Turkish pattern, depends upon force and confiscation is incapable of execution. I dread the results if an attempt is made to make Germans work for another country.

"Justice demands that coal be delivered to the French in return for that which has been taken or made impossible of access. The exploitation of the Saar Valley coal fields and the delivery of coal from the mines there can be rigidly watched over by an organization like the League of Nations, but that the Germans who have long been inhabitants there should have a foreign language and political administration forced upon them is both unjust and unwise."

Says Debt Cannot Be Paid.

"Even if the highest justice could be done Germany making reparation for all damage due to the war, our exhausted country cannot pay the tribute. It might be possible in the times of the Romans, but when modern people are required to pay the fruits of their labors to strangers for decades they will come work and say to themselves: 'We retain nothing from it. Why torture ourselves for others?'"

"This sentiment has become painfully noticeable here. I do not believe that the total damage sustained by France and Belgium can exceed \$6,000,000,000.

"Rejection of peace would be hard but an undignified peace can only be acceptable to those who either desire a restoration of the monarchy or who see Bolshevism victorious all over Europe. To all followers of democracy rejection of peace would seem like suicide for us. We fear the rapidly growing unemployment, as many large concerns are now working at a loss and must collapse."

"An experiment in communism then can hardly be avoided. To place our industrial and agricultural life in healthy operation again will require \$20,000,000,000, under the present rate of exchange, during the next two years. Otherwise there will be armies of unemployed. Those men have learned cruelty and the use of arms in war and would endanger the very life of Europe."

Must Unite Against Insanity.

"All countries in which the spirit of democracy and the individual system of enterprises exists must get together without differences in a friendly spirit and commence mutual defence against the insanity that is raging. If President Wilson's plan for a League of Nations does not provide for this possibility all national debts must be secured so that industries can breathe again. Employers and employees, in order to live, must keep the standard of living at a height worthy of civilization."

"How this is to be attained is a problem. It may be by my proposal of April, 1916, in my *If I Were Wilson* article, in which I suggested that a new medium of exchange, guaranteed by a League of Nations, be founded for slow amortization.

"The world can only convalesce if its inhabitants quickly decide to consider war as a deluge, in recognition of which even those who are enemies to-day will have to unite to prevent a downfall of all. Even those countries which would jubilate over the extension of their borders will otherwise be dedicated to ruin. Cordially, Harden."

## Japan to Join League; Race Bar Disregarded

By the Associated Press.

TOKIO, April 23.—The impression exists in well informed quarters here that Japan will join the League of Nations even